

The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS:

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The Election.—The Result.

The returns of the late election come in slowly. Nothing absolutely reliable has been received from but four districts—the Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, and Douglas and Johnson county districts.—The knife is being applied to the returns from the strong Free State Districts, and our vote will probably be lessened several thousand by this "razing" process. "Official" returns from the First District, composed of Leavenworth county, give the pro-slavery men two hundred and fifty majority. This District elects eight Representatives and three Councilmen.

The Tenth Representative District and Sixth Council District, composed of Douglas and Johnson counties, gives a Pro-Slavery majority of about two hundred. This District is entitled to eight Representatives and three Councilmen.

Atchison county forms the Second Council and Representative District, which elects one Councilman and three Representatives. It has gone Pro-Slavery by about fifty majority.

Doniphan county, which elects five Representatives, and with Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Potawatomi, and Riley counties, two members of Council, has gone Free State by about thirty majority. The other counties composing the Council District are supposed to have gone strongly Free State, with the exception of Brown, which gives the Pro-Slavery ticket eighty majority.

Calhoun and Jefferson counties which elect one member of Council and three Representatives, have gone Free State.

Linn county, which elects two Representatives gave a decided Free State majority, but it is reported that the votes cast at other precincts than the "county seat" will be thrown out on account of some alleged informality in establishing the precincts. Report says that the vote of Franklin county will be disposed of in the same manner, and for similar reasons.

It will thus be seen that the Pro-Slaveryites have certainly elected nineteen out of the thirty-nine Representatives, and seven of the thirteen members of Council, giving them a majority in the Council, and wanting but two members to give them a majority in the Lower House. If the vote of Linn county is razed, as reported, they will have a majority in both Houses.

Mr. Parrott is undoubtedly elected as Delegate to Congress. It is said, however, that Ransom will contest his election, and what the ultimate result will be we cannot tell.

This result will doubtless astonish many persons who are unacquainted with the "peculiar" manner in which Kansas elections are controlled. We will explain "how it was done."

Oxford is a small town of two or three hundred inhabitants, situated on the Missouri line, in Johnson county. Of course a precinct was established there, and the Missourians to the number of about fifteen hundred voted there, from the mere "force of habit." The precinct was "handy," and they could not resist the temptation of assisting the "people of Kansas" to elect Legislators. The vote of this single precinct is larger than the entire vote of Douglas county, and eight Representatives and three Councilmen are in fact elected by it.

Kickapoo is a Pro-Slavery town of about six hundred inhabitants. It gave four hundred and fifty Pro-Slavery majority, and thus carries Leavenworth county with its three Councilmen and eight Representatives. In this case, as in the former, the Missourians were "accommodating," and Kickapoo was "only across the river." And for fear that the Missourians would not come over in sufficient numbers, Gov. Walker was on hand with a body of troops, every one of whom voted! There were doubtless frauds committed in Atchison county, although not so extensive, as they were not needed to carry the county.

But it will be said that such outrageous frauds will not be overlooked by the Secretary of State, and they will surely be thrown out. We do not believe it. The bogus law does not allow the Secretary to go behind the certificate of the Judges of Election to ascertain whether each vote cast was legal or not. And as everything is done "according to law," these returns will stand as certified by the Judges. It is not at all probable that any amendment will be made which will give to the Free State men a working majority of two-thirds in the Legislature. Gov. Walker himself was a party to the frauds practised at Kickapoo, and will not allow them to be annulled. So the Ruffians have obtained another lease of power over us. How they will use it, can only be judged by their past use of the same power.

To Pre-Emptors.

We learn from the Register that the following Townships are now open for pre-emption at the Leocompton Land Office:

Township 19, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12.

This includes the township in which Emporia is situated. We presume that most of the claimants will "prove up" and pre-empt, before the Land Office closes.

The election passed off peacefully and quietly in all portions of the Territory.

U. S. Border Ruffians—Gov. Walker Assists in a "Fair Election."

We expected that the Missourians would come over and vote at our election—we were prepared for the frauds of the judges; but we were not prepared for an invasion of the polls by the U. S. Army, under the direction of the same Governor who had made us so many promises about a "fair election." And yet such is the disgraceful fact. A few days before the election, Gov. Walker stationed a body of troops at Kickapoo, a pro-slavery town on the Missouri river, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the ballot-box. The well known character of the town justified this. The day of the election the Governor himself was in Kickapoo, and under his own observation and through his own connivance, every one of the U. S. Soldiers which he stationed at that place voted. They went to the polls as soldiers, clothed in their regimentals. This is not only in direct violation of the Organic Act, but also of the bogus law.

Border Ruffians like Walker, who are lost to all sense of decency and honesty, will not respect even their own enactments. This is "out-Herod Herod." Nor is this all. It is susceptible of proof that he was also a party to other fraudulent voting. We extract from the Leavenworth Times:

John Herndon is a resident of Platte Co., Mo. He is a venerable man, and truth is stamped on every lineament. Mr. Herndon avows that on the 6th of October he was at Kickapoo, and that the following conversation, in substance, ensued between himself and Walker:

"The Governor wished to know if Mr. Herndon had voted, to which the latter replied that he had not, inasmuch as he was a resident of Missouri; whereupon Walker said that he 'could see no impropriety in his voting.' Mr. Herndon, not being able to view the matter in the same light, not able to conceal his surprise and indignation at Walker's remark, was requested by the latter to exercise his own discretion, but not to mention his name in connection with the matter."

But Mr. Herndon did make use of the Governor's name "in connection with the matter." And thus his rascality is made public.

Mr. Walker, in his eagerness to secure the success of the pro-slavery ticket, has descended from his high position as Governor of Kansas into the mud and filth of Border Ruffian political rascality. And as a reward for this service to "Democracy," he will receive the scorn and contempt of an outraged, insulted and betrayed people.

Vote of Breckinridge County to be Thrown Out.

From Mr. Taylor, who took the poll books of the Kanza Center precinct to the Secretary's office at Leocompton, we learn that there is a strong probability that the entire vote of this county except that polled at "Agnes City" will be thrown out, on account of an illegality in the mode of establishing the precincts. Mr. Taylor received this information in the Secretary's office, and regards it as very reliable. "Agnes City" is the county seat, and consequently "according to law," a polling place.

It is also reported that the entire vote of Franklin county will be thrown out from similar causes to the above. No doubt the main body of the returns will be "amended" so as to give to the pro-slavery men a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

One of the "National Democratic" candidates for Council in the sixth Council District was Samuel J. Jones, who has gained such an unenviable notoriety as a "sheriff of Douglas county." "The issue is not slavery," say the "Democracy," and yet their principal speakers and candidates, are men whose past history in Kansas is linked with the foul attempts that have been made to fasten slavery on the people of this Territory. And men professing Free State will vote for such candidates, if they but ask it in the name of "Democracy."

"Democracy" of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, means "Slavery National: Freedom Sectional;" and yet there are men in Kansas who bow to it and support it who object to being called "pro-slavery" men.—So long as they support slavery they must be content to be classed as such.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Leocompton Constitutional Convention will again meet on Monday next the 19th inst., and will probably make short work of "framing" a Constitution for the "people of Kansas."

The rebellious City Government of Lawrence continues in "full blast," notwithstanding the vigilant watch Walker is keeping on it with the troops. Their ordinances are published, as passed, taxes collected, and public improvements are continually being made.

The bank panic in the East still continues though it has abated somewhat. The Philadelphia banks have all suspended specie payment, and so with the Washington banks. The Pittsburgh banks are nearly all down. It is thought, by those best qualified to judge, that the worst is passed.

Last Tuesday, the 13th inst., was the day of the State election in Ohio. Nothing has yet reached us as to the result, although the Republicans have, undoubtedly, carried the State by a large majority.

A new party, to be called the "Union Democratic," is being formed in Missouri, composed of all the elements of opposition to the "National Democracy."

An eastern mail to St. Louis was recently destroyed by fire on the transit. A treasury draft on St. Louis to New York was among the papers destroyed.

Judge Taney Encounters a Hot Baster.

There is a clause in the Maine Constitution granting to "every citizen of the United States" free access to the Ballot-box.—It has been so thirty-seven years. But one day last winter, five sick-gowned slaveholders at Washington mumbled "opinions" over Dred Scott. In which they assumed to disfranchise half a million citizens of the United States, and among them a thousand citizens of Maine.

The State Senate submitted the matter to the State Supreme Court. The State Supreme Court restored to the colored citizens the votes, which the National one had attempted to snatch away.

Of course the Democrats denounced this action. Of course the Republicans sustained it. So they joined issue. Monday, they fought it out.

Well, the Republicans sweep Maine like a tornado. From Portsmouth to Passamaquoddy it is all one story. Here and there is a fragment of Democracy, but that is all. That unfortunate party has literally gone to pieces.

May they profit elsewhere by the lesson Maine has given them, and remember that if they will have Slaveholders for their Judges, they must nevertheless have Free-men for their Jury!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Corn Crop.

In passing through portions of this, Perry and Washington counties last week, though prepared by reports to see extraordinary corn crops, our expectations fell far below the reality. It seems that nature this season is attempting to amaze the world in her productions. Seldom has the corn of any season started under more unfavorable prospects, yet the yield will far exceed the quantity that would reasonably have been expected when the early season promised the fairest. We can form no correct estimate of the average yield per acre, but it will be immense—so much so that a scarcity of corn in this part of Illinois cannot possibly be for several years to come. We are well supplied and have plenty to spare. All who immigrate to this region this or next year will find cheap living, unless there is an unexpected demand in the foreign market in which case, owing to our convenient outlet, we would be flooded with money.—*Chester (Ill.) Herald, 28th.*

Slave-Catching in Maryland.

A letter dated Washington, Sept. 6, says: "A few days since, about seventeen slaves, including both sexes, were permitted by their masters, residing in this city, to attend a camp-meeting toward the north part of the State (Maryland). After getting their spiritual strength renewed, they concluded to turn their faces toward the land of the free, and had almost succeeded in reaching a place of safety when the stampeds became known. A drover in Baltimore offered to capture the fugitives for a share of the sale money to the cotton plantations of the South. The owners having agreed to his proposition, he went in pursuit, and brought back nine of the party, who were yesterday put enroute for the cotton fields. The profits to the catcher, I am told, amounted to more than \$2,000.—The rest of the party have not yet been captured."

Kansas Newspapers.

A new "National Democratic" paper has been started in Wyandott, called the Citizen. It is published by EPHRAIM ABBOT. The Kickapoo Pioneer, the most ultra of the pro-slavery journals of last summer, which was suspended a few months ago, has been revived. COL. HAZARD, the editor, is a member elect of the bogus Territorial Legislature from Leavenworth county.

The Young America is the title of a new paper started at Leavenworth. It is Whiggish in politics. Geo. W. McLane, proprietor.

The Wyandott Register has changed hands. Mr. DELEHAY its former proprietor having disposed of it to Messrs. EDDY & PATON. The paper continues Free State.

The Journal, which was first published at Ottumwa, has been removed, we understand, to Burlington, and the name changed to the Free Press. JONATHAN LYMAN, publisher.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter Literally Translated.

Mr. Buchanan's letter, in reply to Prof. Silliman and others, is thus translated by the New Orleans Delta, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana:

Slavery is not sectional, but national. It exists practically in Kansas, and theoretically in Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota and New Mexico. No right thinking man can question this fact. In order to destroy its national existence in Territories, the people thereof, in the settlement of the terms of their State Constitutions, must exclude it by a clause introduced for that purpose.—The right, therefore, claimed by the South exists in its nationality—a right which the Northern Free-soil Democracy at this moment deny and oppose with all their might.

We have to say, that so valuable is Southern Slavery in itself, so wholesome and salutary in an industrial and social view, and so conservative of rational, true and sound Democracy, we believe its defense, its propagation and extension should be regarded as an essential part of the Democratic creed in all sections. We spurn the idea that it is sectional.

Only the other day a journal in Illinois announced itself in favor of the re-establishment of slavery in that State. Give us enough slaves; abolish the unjust and unequal laws against the African slave trade; put an end to the present unhealthy centralizing tendency of slaveholdership in the South, and give every industrious and thrifty white man a chance to become profitably a slaveholder, and we will not only triumphantly maintain Slavery where it is, but it will be seen to flow, like living, refreshing and fertilizing waters, into all our unoccupied territory, and to break over the boundaries of many of the present Free States, regardless of the silly doctrines about climatic limits and international laws. Give us the conditions, and we vouch for the results.

The Committee of the National Agricultural Society have awarded to Manny's Reaper and Mower, the first prize, as the results of the exhibition at Syracuse, in July last.

On the Wing.

Editorial correspondence of THE NEWS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 23.

Nothing is talked of in this Athens of America but the present pressure in the money market, the results of which are keenly felt in New England. A prominent shipping merchant assured us to-day that commerce had never been so depressed since the war of 1812. The panic overshadows everything else; even the State election sinks into insignificance by the side of it. Day after day long lists of failures are recorded in the journals, and many of the principal financial kings have been dethroned. How long must the commercial system (or no system) which affects to regulate the trade of this age, be such a mere game of chance and speculation. It is not the rich that feel this so had ultimately as the workers and laborers. The hard earnings of honest toil are taxed to support the drones of society and commerce, and from their exertions do the legalized gamblers and speculators replenish their purses. We do not believe that commerce and trade should be any more the victims of chance than the physical elements of the Universe. In Nature the harmony and unity of the operations of the controlling Cause is everywhere discernible. All things move in their appointed sphere, and are governed by immutable and eternal laws. In morality and religion there are fixed principles on which all doctrines are supposed to rest. Why, then, should there not be equitable laws and principles to regulate and govern trade, commerce, and the whole system of exchange, instead of the villainous manner in which it is now conducted? The workers at present endure all the hardships, produce all the wealth, and have a smaller share of it than any other class. There can be no true freedom, no real progress till labor is everywhere honored, and receives the full fruits of its own exertions. Industry is rightful monarch of the earth, and its organizers and leaders the natural chiefs and governors of humanity. Our present monetary and commercial jumble, called a system, is one of the principal drags on the feet of reform, and until it is regulated on equitable principles there will always be slavery in the world. Wages slavery, or the tyranny of capital, is second only in degree to chattel slavery, and must fall with the downfall of the latter.

Next to the money crisis, the approaching gubernatorial election in the Bay State is the most interesting topic. N. P. Banks, Henry J. Gardner and Wm. Beach are candidates. The first named is the choice of the larger portion of the Republicans and liberal Americans. A portion of the Republicans are opposed to Mr. Banks in consequence of vacillation in regard to his position, but as regards the choice between him and Gardner there can be no hesitation in the minds of the friends of Freedom. Gardner is the choice of the Old Hunker element, the debris and rag ends of the Whig, Democratic and Know Nothing parties.—Mr. Beach is the candidate of the Democracy.

The contest will be pretty close between Banks and Gardner, though the former will probably be elected. Parties are in a sad state of chaos and confusion, and we do not think the Republican party stand so well as when they closed the Presidential campaign.

We were much surprised and pained to find the apathy and neglect of Kansas affairs and the struggle of the slave power for supremacy. The general impression East seems to be, among those supposed to be well informed, that the oligarchy will succeed in the October election, and that through that Kansas will become a slave State in name. This reasoning has disheartened them, and they have given up hope at the time when more vigor and determination was required than ever in resisting this aggressive power. It is surprising with what indifference the Northern people look upon the advance of the South.

There never was a time when the slave-drivers were nearer their object than to-day. With an Executive bound hand and foot to their interests, they calculate to secure sufficient new territory during Buchanan's administration to counterbalance the increased representation the North and West will gain by the apportionment to be made under the census of 1860. By organizing the Indian Territory south of Kansas, making its slaveholding Indians citizens, thereby securing a pro-slavery preponderance in the future State, they expect to soon have another Southern State in the Union. Buchanan's darling project of securing Cuba is supposed, so far as Spain is concerned, to be in a fair way of accomplishment. It is said, in well-informed political circles here and in New York, that the Cabinet know the price required for the "Queen of the Antilles," and that they intend to make the purchase of Cuba the price of admitting Kansas as a Free State. Walker, the pirate and freebooter, is about to start for Nicaragua again, aided and abetted openly by the South, and secretly by the Administration. Three divisions of his expedition will shortly sail, one from New Orleans, Baltimore, and New York. By 1860 the slave power hope to have Central America, Cuba and Hayti fairly in their clutches. In Texas they are planning filibustering expeditions against Mexico, and it is hoped that, by the mail route to California, the Southern Pacific Railroad will be advanced, and Southern California be made a slave State. Thus the slave oligarchy hope to be able to win in the next Presidential election, counterbalance the increased vote of the North in the House of Representatives; or, at the worst, dissolve the Union, and form a Southern Confederacy. This seems to be the plot which the Calhoun men are striving to carry out, and to us it looks as if they would accomplish their object. With the National Executive, finances and power to aid, the apathy of the North to encourage, and their own persistence to strengthen them, the horizon looks black indeed. But there is not so much real danger; Progress is slow in our eyes, though fast in the great cycles of time. An element of agitation has been introduced into the slave States, which from its nature must necessarily grow until it becomes the most formidable foe of slavery. The Free Labor agitation commenced in Missouri, spreading over Texas, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and will yet be the most powerful foe that chattel slavery has had to contend with, and will eventually triumph over it. Let us work on, what even others may do. The people of Kansas are on the outpost; they are the van-guard of the army of freedom, and much depends upon the firmness, and determination with which they accomplish their purposes and achieve their high destiny.

The letter of the President in answer to the New Haven memorialists has excited considerable feeling. For our part we do not complain in the least. We never expected that a man (no, a platform) elected by such promises and under such circumstances as Buchanan was, could do aught else than as he has done. Slavery is always consistent to itself, and seeks only its own advancement. When will American Freemen learn the lesson which every year is teaching them of the cause of the slave propagandist's success? When adopt their motto, and see that persistence and consistency always achieve success? If Freedom would be as true to herself one half of the time as slavery is always, and under all circumstances, victory would long ago have crowned her efforts, and pens of joy would ring from the Earth's green plains instead of wails of woe and the moans of slave-cursed humanity.

We are enjoying a season of warm delightful weather. The first breath of autumn has already decked the trees with the glowing tints that nothing but a New England autumn can produce. Bright summer-green, mingled with rich crimson, gold and purple hues, and sobered down by the sombre russet and brown, make the forest trees all around beautiful—most beautiful. The early autumn days in New England, make the woods look as if all the spirits of beauty that delight a painter's soul, had in a frolic stolen the pallets and with a wild and lavish hand, dashed its varied colors abroad over the earth.

In spite of the pressure in money matters the Publishers are very busy sending forth the coinage of the brain in the shape of numerous new works of fiction, and general literature. John P. Jewett & Co. have just issued "Mabel Vaughn," by the author of the "Lamp-lighter." It shows a marked progress, and is far superior as an artistic work, to the former production of Miss Cummings. The characters are well and skillfully drawn and every part is well sustained. But the principal charm of "Mabel Vaughn" is the naturalness of its characters, and the simple pure style. Miss Cummings has well vindicated her claim to be a successful author and teacher. Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. are about to issue the "Atlantic Monthly," a new serial which will fill the vacancy caused by the demise of the gallant old "Put." Its list of contributors contains the names of some of the most original writers and thinkers of the country, and one thing will be assured, it will not be a neutral truckery machinery like Harper's Monthly, or as the new Emerson bids fair to be.

My next will be from the hills of New Hampshire, and then for Kansas.

Colored Men as Citizens and Soldiers.

The first leader of the first band of "rebels" in Boston—says the Albany Evening Journal—and the first man who raised an arm against British soldiers in that memorable struggle, was a mulatto. The bold member of a proscribed race was also the first killed in the opening struggle for independence.

In regard to the Boston affray, history says: "The guard were called, and in marching to the Custom House, they encountered a band of populace, led by a mulatto named Attucks, who brandished their clubs, and pelted them with snow-balls. The maledictions, the imprecations, the execrations of the multitude, were horrible. In the midst of a torrent of invective from every quarter, the military were challenged to fire. The populace advanced to the points of their bayonets. The soldiers appeared like statues; the cries, the howlings, the menaces, the violent din of bells, still sounding the alarm, increased the confusion and the horror of these moments. At length the mulatto, and twelve of his companions, pressing forward envied the soldiers, and striking their muskets with their clubs, cried to the multitude, 'be not afraid, children of men, before the laws of the commonwealth they dare not fire. Why do you hesitate—why do you not kill them—why not crush them at once?' The mulatto lifted his arm against Capt. Prescott, and, having turned one of the muskets, he seized the bayonet with his left hand, as if he intended to execute the threat. At this moment confused cries were heard; 'The wretches dare not fire!' Firing succeeds. Attucks is slain. The other discharges follow. Three were killed, five severely wounded, and several slightly."

A Fact for Horsemen.

A stock-raiser in Fayette county, Ky., lost eight colts one season, four of them thorough-breeds, and four of them common, scrub stock. He amputated the legs of all of them, and boiled off the flesh, cleaning the bones thoroughly, to learn by examination what difference, in respect of bone, there was between pure-blooded and common ones. On taking the bones of the thorough breeds, and holding them up to the light, he noticed that they were almost transparent, as much so as white horn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock. They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the bones by weight, and found the thorough-bred by far the heavier, showing their superior substance and solidity. They were hard and dense as ivory. This is a singular fact.

Important for Leavenworth.

We learn from a gentleman just returned from Washington, that it has been decided to remove the Central Indian Agency from St. Louis, where it has been located for many years, to this city, and that Secretary Stanton will probably be appointed to take charge of it. We congratulate our citizens upon the addition of so important an office as this to the business of this place, and it shows the foresight and judgment of Col. Denvers in locating it at this point.—*Leavenworth Times.*

A Contrast.

Great Britain is at war with one-half of the people of the globe. The United States are at peace with all the world—save the people of Kansas. The English war in China for satisfaction and indemnity—in India to maintain their empire. The American Democrats war on Americans to extend the curse of human slavery.—*Albany Jour.*

IRON ORE IN GREAT CITY.—One of our citizens has left at our office a fine specimen of iron ore, and reports that it exists in great abundance in the west part of town.—*Bra.*

E. I. Tinkham & Co., Bankers, of Chicago, have suspended.

The bogus Convention Dagnorreotyped.

We clip the following graphic description of the personnel of the members of the bogus Constitutional Convention from the Kansas correspondence of the Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

These creatures, who have the audacity to sit and frame a constitution for a people whom they in no sense represent, deserve to be held up to the contempt and ridicule of all good men everywhere.

"A more incongruous mass of heterogeneous materials than this said Convention it has never been my lot to meet. I do verily believe that if the Messrs. Fowler of New York city were to come out here and take casts of the heads of the delegates, they would make such a splendid addition to their phenological museum of 'busts of distinguished criminals' as could be procured under no other circumstances. The low, retreating foreheads, the red, inflamed eyes, the bulging development of animalism at the back of the cranium, eclipse everything I have heretofore seen or ever again hope to see. You might take the purities of the 'Five Points' of New York city to their very doors, but you could find nothing whose characteristics of depravity were more marked than those of the men who have usurped the office of law-makers of the people of Kansas."

There was Henderson, of the Leavenworth Journal, with a face like a dog's snout, snuffing for oil and garbage.

There was Sheriff Jones, with a face like a murderer's knife with a half-pulled scabbard.

There was the face of Judge Elmore, withdrawn of its good and bad—a mere castrated face.

There was the face of General Calhoun, it's an emetic of bitter herbs.

Faces so much like snakes you could hear their sibilant hisses.

Faces like trodden worms, beseeching you to let them crawl out of their holes.

Faces like a tormented conscience, livid with rage, and purple with the pains of hell.

Faces like the concentrated essence of all meanness and all soundreism; faces which struck a chill to your heart like death.

Such are the faces of some of those who are to draft a State Constitution for the government of the people of Kansas.

Stampede of Negroes—Two Men badly Wounded.

We find the following in the Maysville Eagle, of the 23d instant:

"Quite a stampede of negroes occurred on Sunday night from the neighborhood of Washington, in this county, and we are informed that as many as seventeen made their escape to Ohio. They were immediately pursued by a party made up on both sides of the river, and on an attempt being made to capture one of the negroes, belonging to Mr. Wm. Nelson, he made battle, and cut and dangerously wounded two men, by the name of Pose Waldron and Wm. P. Dare. The negro was finally overcome by the party, and brought back to this side of the river, where he is now safe in jail, but the two wounded men are said to be in a very critical condition, and doubts are expressed as to whether either of them can recover. The balance of the negroes are yet at large."

Work on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is said to be progressing finely.—Speaking of a recent excursion trip on that portion of the road already completed from St. Joseph, the Gazette of that place says: "It was an occasion of special and absorbing interest to those present as the precursor to the opening of a railroad connection between our city and every section of the Union, one of the most important thoroughfares of travel in the whole West."

No eye had witnessed the motion of a locomotive so high up the Missouri, and so far west.

From this time forward this will be no novel sight, but these engines will be called into constant requisition, aiding in the construction of the work. Cross ties will be carried forward daily, until the connection is formed with the cars from the other end.

We anticipate that, before the close of the present year, much of the travel eastward from this city will be by way of this road. Over fifty miles are now in operation from the other end, and the cars, within the course of a few months, will come within a day's staging of a connection."

A NEGRO DUEL.—In Petersburg, Va.,

the other day, two free negroes were ordered to be whipped for attempting to fight a duel. It seems that they were both enamored of a wise old widow, who promised to marry both, provided one kept the secret from the other, by keeping it to himself, and also, provided the one stole more flour for her benefit, from the mill in which they were both working, than the other. The trick being discovered by one of the party, a duel was the inevitable consequence. But they were arrested before either had fired a shot.

NEGRO VOTERS IN LOUISIANA.—Horrible!

Negroes vote in Louisiana! In one of the counties of Louisiana a number of men, tinged with negro blood, have been in the habit of voting since 1838. They now vote the Democratic ticket, and when an attempt was made to exclude them from the polls, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and the Executive Committee of the party, interfered with arms to enforce their right. Whatever goes for Slavery and Democracy is all right; otherwise, it is all wrong!

The St. Louis papers have long reports of the fight of Col. Titus in the bar-room of the Planters' House. It seems that Titus was blowing hugely about his exploits, when a drunken fellow bluffed at him. Titus gave him first a push, then a blow with a cane. Then the matter was made up—parties taking a drink. The porter of the hotel came in, and seeing the ear of the fellow bleeding from the blow of Titus' cane, expressed a desire to whip the scoundrel who had inflicted the blow. So he and Titus had a time. Titus tried to shoot—hand knocked down—pistol shot into the floor, police rushed in—calaboose.

The South says that Mrs. Collier, of Stafford county, Va., who died a few days ago, by her will manumitted ninety-one slaves, the emancipation to take effect on the 1st of Jan. next.

The Manchester American gives a list of the newspapers published in New Hampshire. They number 43, all of which are weeklies, except three. 16 of the political papers are Republican, and 12 Democratic.